PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., July 14 .- A lamentable tragedy occurred vesterday morning near Tamaroa, ten miles east of here, in the killing of John W. Corgan. county, by his son-in-law, Harry Miller.

Miller has been living on a farm three miles east of Tamaroa, which he rented from Corgan. About three months since they had a difficulty, which was combeen grown on the farm, taking four wagons, with necessary hands. Below

"My name is W. S. Jones: age, thutying, and asked me to go and help him gan's farm. I went and took a hand with me. There were four wagous with two to the brokers on the street as to the men to each wagon. When we arrived at the field two of the party got out and let the fence down, and Miller started to drive in. I ballooed to him that he had better tell Corgan he had come to divide the oats. Just then he looked up and said: Yonder they come, now-all of them with pitchforks!' By this time Corgan had got within about one hundred yards of Miller, and said: 'Get out of here, you thief. You come here to steal again. You get out, or I'll put you Corgan, who had arrived at the wagon by this time. Miller said: 'I am now ready to divide those 'oats.' Corgan said: 'I am not ready to divide them, and won't divide them.' At this time he was near the horses' heads, and came around to the side of the wagon and made at Miller with the fork, trying to get in the wagon, which he finally did.

About this time John Corgan, Jr., aged about eighteen years, came up, and made at Miller with a fork. Corgan. Sr., was still in the wagon, and striking at Miller with a pitchfork, and Miller was warding off the blows with one hand and holding his team with the other, and flnally hit Corgan, knocking him out of the wagon. Corgan rose and grabbed the fork and started for him, trying to stick him with the fork.

Miller then drew his pistol and shot. Mr. Corgan fell in his son's arms and expired in a few minutes. Miller turned to Mr. Corgan's sons, two of whom were present, and said: 'Boys, you see what I have had to do.' He then turned his team and drove out of the field and to town, accompanied by his brother, Wm. Miller. The shooting occurred on the farm known as the Pyle place, three miles east of Tamaroa."

THE STORY CORROBORATED.

The above evidence was corroborated in all the main facts by most of the witcaliber, rusty concern, that did not look like it would more than make a noise. The ball entered the body between the first and second ribs of the right side, four inches from the center of the sternum, five inches above the right nipple and two inches below the collar bone, passed in an oblique direction to the left side, cutting either the main artery or

going through the heart. Dr. Ward probed the wound, but could not find the ball. The hemorrhage was internal, escaping through the mouth. Corgan lived in Tamaroa, and with his two sons, John, Jr., and Frank, was out on the farm harvesting hav. He was a large, fine-looking man, and one who was very positive in all his opinions, a very strong friend, but had no use for his enemies. He had been a resident of this county for many years, and was well

known and respected. After the shooting Miller came to Tamaroa and gave himself up to 'Squire Willoughby, who curned him over to Constable Crain, and he was brought here and placed in jail. He is a man of ordinary appearance and intelligence, comes of a highly respected family, aged twenty-four years, and has been married to Mr. Corgan's daughter for three He appears to feel years. very badly about the matter and regrets it very much. He says that . it was a matter of life and death with him. Coroner Farmer selected a jury yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to investigate the matter. There were eleven witnesses to the tragedy, two of whom were brothers to Miller, and two sons of the deceased. At the time of his death Mr. Corgan was engaged in merchandizing in Tamaroa.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The Symptoms of Violent Hydrophobia Resulting From the Bite of a Water Moccasin Snake-The Patient Recover-

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13 .- Mr. Wm. Reed, while bathing in Flat creek, near Shelbyville, Tenn., a few weeks ago, began to feel around under rocks for fish. He caught what he thought was a fish, but upon bringing it to the surface of the water found it to be a large water moccasin. The snake bit Mr. Reed on the but, as it was killed, nothing was thought of it unti! a few days ago, when Mr. Reed's hand began to swell, throwing him into a violent fever. He became delirious and wanted to bite every one who came near his bed. It required the com- One of the main points, that in bined strength of several men to confine him to his bed. Several medical men were called in, and all their efforts seemed futile, as the symptoms were all similar to those in cases of hydrophobia. The constant attendance and skill of his physicians, however, pulled him through, and he is now getting well.

Mr. Blaine and the Presidency. BOSTON, July 13 .- A Washington special to the Herald says that Congressman Milliken, of Maine, does not believe Mr. Blaine will return to Washington to live Blaine, he says, will make no effort to tendered unanimously. He is the only

it upon him. Until the next campaign he will devote his leisure to literary work, pays quite handsomely.

A Town Captured by Temperance

that the people of Maine could not force

LEXINGTON, Mo., July 13 .- An average of fifty signers per day to the temperance pledge has been secured by Captain Daniel Shields, who is lecturing in the little town of Weilington. The population there is about four hundred, and as the captain has already over two hundred and fifty, he will likely capture the entire town by Thursday. When his meetings close he will stop here for a couple of days on his way to Tipton to attend the State lodge to arrange for a course of lectures for this city, if there be any desire for any rate his friends here say he is a candihim to deliver them.

MORE VICTIMS.

Suspension of the Provident Savings Bank of St. Louis, Caused by a Heavy Embezzlement Ly the Cashier-The Bank in the Hands of a Receiver.

Sr. Louis, July 14.-Great excitement prevailed on 'Change and in other commercial circles when it was announced at noon to-day that the Provident Savings an old and prominent citizen of the bank had closed its doors, and the excitement became intense when it became known that the cashier, A. B. Thompson, had left for parts unknown. The wildest kinds of rumors pravailed, and it was at one time stated that the shortage promised in the courts here by Corgan | would amount to over \$100,000, but this giving a peace bond, and allowing Miller was afterwards contradicted, and it was to remain upon the farm until stated by a broker who is acquainted the expiration of his lease, October 1. with the business of the bank that Since that time the parties have not been | the amount could hardly be more than friendly, and Miller moved off the place half that amount. Very few business last Monday. On Tuesday he went back | houses had accounts with the bank, and to get his share of an oat crop that had the majority of the persons hurt will be small depositors, who can not afford to lose even the small sums they had on deis given a synopsis of the evidence of W. posit. It was at first stated that a large S. Jones, an eye-witness, before the manufacturing establishment that had an coroner's jury at Tamaroa yesterday account with the bank was the cause of the failure, but this was also contradicted and the head of the concern six years; live three miles east of Tama-roa. Miller came to my house this morn-no collateral at all with the bank. The stock of the concern has stood well on haul his share of the oat crop off Cor- the market, and the failure comes like a thunderbolt, and was as much a surprise

> smallest depositor. Many of the school teachers now on a vacation will loose all they have in the world. Never since the failure of the Citizens' bank has so many small depos-

itors suffered by a failure. On the application of Carlos S. Greelev, the largest stockholder of the Provident Savings bank, filed in the Circuit Clerk's office shortly after noon to-day, Judge Lubke appointed William H. Thompson, President of the Bank of Commerce, reout.' Miller had, as yet, said nothing to ceiver of the Provident, and fixed the bond therefor at \$1,000,000.

The bank was organized January 21, 1884, with a capital stock of \$200,000. and has since done quite an extensive business among the non-commercia classes. The defendants in the suit are James S. Garland, Almon B. Thomson, Thomas H. Swain, Wm. P. Mullen, Geo. Scott, Carlos S. Greeley and Charles H.

Smith. The officers of the bank are at present: James S. Garland, president; A. B. Thomson, cashier; and Thos. H. Swaiu, vice-president. The affidavit filed in the application alleges that by the charter the directors were fixed at nine, but in fact there are but seven; that affiant holds a larger number of shares than any other stockholder; that the other stockholders are widely scattered: that in February, 1886, J. S. Garland, president, became ill and was forced to abandon the bank's management, and for six months was absent from the city; that by reason of his absence and failure of attention to the business, Cashier Thomson assumed the duties stead; that on July 12, Thomson did not appear at the bank, and has not appeared since, and he does not believe he intends to again appear,

ther is his whereabouts known A partial investigation it is alleged discloses the fact that A. B. Thomson has embezzled and appropriated a large sum nesses. The pistol used was a small 32- of money, believed to be \$40,000, and that investigation will disclose a still larger amount embezzled.

Current deposits as shown by the books at close of business, July 13, \$488,236.29; time deposits, \$426,619.17; cashier's checks heretofore issued and not yet paid \$19,594.96; unpaid dividends, \$1,302; other indebtedness, \$50,000.

MAXWELL SENTENCED.

The Murderer of C. A. Preller in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Sentenced to be Hanged - A Stay of Execution Granted Pending the Decision of the Supreme

Court on an Appeal. St. Louis, July 14.-Hugh M. Brooks. alias W. H. Lennox-Maxwell, convicted of murdering Charles Arthur Preller, was sentenced this morning to be hanged August 27, 1886.

THE SENTENCE. "Hugh Mottram Brooks," said Judge Van Wagoner, "the motion for your new trial, and also your motion in arrest of judgment, have been overruled, and it now only remains for the Court to sen-

tence vou." His Honor paused after making these remarks, and the defendant said nothing, but merely compressed his lips all the more rigidly. Judge Van Wagoner then proceeded to pronounce sentence on him as follows:

"Hugh Mottram Brooks, alias W. H Maxwell, alias Walter H. Lennox-Maxwell, alias Theodore Cecil d'Auquier: For your offense of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and in pursuance of the verdict heretofore rendered against you, it is considered and adjudged by the Court that you be taken from this place to the place whence you came, there to remain in the custody of the sheriff until Friday, the 27th day of August, A. D., 1886, on which you be taken to the usual place of execution in the city of St. Louis, and there on said Friday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1886, between the hours of six and eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may God have mercy on

your soul." A stay of execution was afterward granted until October 2, 1885, and an appeal to the State Supreme Court allowed. The grounds on which the State Supreme Court will be asked to reverse the decision of the lower court in the case are the same as were made the basis for an application for a new trial before the Criminal Court. regard to exhuming a body without giving the defense due notice, was passed upon by the State Supreme such action without notifying the other side, so that one of the points at least, on which a reversal was hoped for has been

knocked out. To be Killed by Indirection. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Senator Beck is not at all pleased with the substitute for his railroad attorney bill, reported by the judiciary committee. "There is not unless he shall come as President. Mr. one member of the committee," he said, "who believes in that substitute or would secure a renomination. That will be vote for it. Instead of killing my bili like men, they have endeavored to kill it man with whom the Republicans can suc- by indirection. That amendment is one ceed. "As for the Senatorship, I have which neither Mr. Edmunds nor Mr. the assurance from Mr. Blaine's own lips | Evarts will vote for, and their own speeches show it." When asked if he thought the bill would come up for discussion before adjournment, Mr. Beck which is an agreeable occupation and said: "Yes; I shall have it up before long."

Powderly for Governor of Pennsylvania WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 14 .- John E. Barrett, Powderly's bosom friend, prints an edit dal in his paper, the Scranton Truth, which indorses Powderly's candidacy for Governor, and says his nomination is not unlikely. This is looked upon as official. Powderly's health is failing. owing to overwork, and it is believed he would zeadly resign the general master workmanship of the Knights of Labor if he thought the Demo crats would give him united support for Governor. At SUMMER BOARDERS.

A Rustle Host's Experience With an Eight-Dollar-a-Week Guest.

"Git up'n ride," he said as he brought the oxen to a halt and moved along on the seat. "Come fur? Goin' to the village? Whoa! there, Buck, what ye 'fraid of! That 'ere off ox allus feels as frisky as a calf and it needs old Bright to balance him. Ain't a patent-right man, are ye? Thought not. Mebbe, ye are lookin' fur summer board?"

He rattled along in an honest, confidential way for a few minutes longer, is determined by experiment and and then suddenly changed the subject and is taken as the index of its

by saying: lars a week. I moved up here about ten years ago. I'd just got married to a nature is less incumbered with the offithunderin' smart widder, and we got clous help of a blind ally who insists on ginda says to me.

"Samuel-that's my name, you know boarders this year.'

acre lot of old Johnson.'

ness of the land will come out here for the source of the Nile. This marks one a change. All they'll want will be fried of the greatest advances in the history fashioned sweet cake. They'll go into tance is obviously incalculable. swallow every thing down as rustic and vented. Specific fevers may possibly old-fashioned, and we'll charge 'em six be banished from among men, and even

cheers, stop up rat-holes, stain over the the head the "conqueror worm" is bureau with walnut juice, and do various credited with the generation of almost other things to make ready. I give Lucin- every form of disorder; where it has not da two purty good hoss-blankets to make vet been found it is suspected. In a rustic rugs for the floors, and we cut word, the sign Bacillus is in the asup some old sheets for winder curtains, cendent in the medical firmament. and by the use of thirty cents worth of Fornightly Review. red, white and blue shelf paper we made them rooms look what you might call Jim Dandy. Hang it, stranger, when I cum to look 'em over I felt as proud as a peacock, and the hug I give Lucinda brought the tears to her eyes.

"Wall, the last thing to be made was a rustic cheer, and I just got up and humped myself on it. It was Lucinda's idea you know. She said the city folks had got so tired of sittin' around on the stuffed cheers that they'd sink into a rustic cheer with a grunt of satisfaction and a pound of glue, and in about a week's time I had the all-firedest, nicest rusticest cheer you ever sot eves on. in the city papers to the amount of cient remedy for an ordinary cough. eight dollars, and one afternoon a A standing antidote for poison by thought he grew more solemn. He had most aggravated case. some pork and Johnny cake and New Toothache, caused by a cold in the

his being more solemn. walking in the barnvard, wadm' in the refreshing sleep. swamp and climbin' the dead apple

"Stranger, we never saw that man when the pork and taters was ready in the mornin', and after awhile I went up to arouse him, thinkin' that the lowin' deader than a door-nail. Wust of all, much rusticity and Queen Anna."

"Was that the end of it?" expense. When we got back from the Electric Medical Journal.

burial I says to Lucinda: "Lucinda, let the city folks continer to sot on their stuffed cheers and gorge their stomachs with sweet cakes and preserves. We'll Queen Anna these duds outer the house and make our money on pumpkins!' Whoa, there, streaked snake without jumpin' outer Baobab tree, which is found in many yer hide?"-M Quad in Detroit Free

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

What the Most Progressive of Sciences magnificent of African trees; many, it Has Accomplished in Fifty Years.

of suffering and disease among us, but tower from twenty to thirty feet, and it would be folly to deny that the differ- then throwing out branches like a minience between the past and the present feet, the extremities of the branches is immense. The stethoscope has made bending towards the ground. Court, who held that one side could take it as easy to detect a damaged heart or The botanical name of this an inefficient lung as a broken leg. The curious tree is Adansonia digitata. type of that disease. - Boston Medical ophthalmoscope enables us to explore The first, in honor of its discoverer, the innermost recesses of the eye, while Adanson; and the second, descriptive of with the laryngoscope we can have its five-parted leaf. The leaves are ocular proof of the condition of the large, abundant and of a dark green windpipe. The microscope enlightens color, divided into five lanceolate leafus to the true nature of growths, and lets. The flowers are large and white, such timely information often makes hanging to peduncles of a yard in it possible to check their develop- length, which forms a striking contrast ment. Anæsthetics have robbed sur- to the leaves. The fruit is a soft, pulpy, gery of all its cruelty and half dry substance about the size of a citron. its danger; they have, moreover, ex- inclosed in a long green pod; the pulp tended its sphere of action, for opera- between the seeds tastes like cream of tions are now frequently performed tartar, and this pulp, as well as the which formerly could not have been at | pressed juice from the leaves, is used by tempted. The introduction of the anti- the native Africans for flavoring their septic method has largely increased the food. The juice is greatly relished as proportion of recoveries after severe a beverage, and is considered a remdone much to insure the safety of the The Baobab tree is said to attain a lying-in chamber. The necessity of much greater age than any other tree, cutting for stone is now obviated by thousands of years being hazarded as serious risk, and there can be little has extraordinary vitality; the bark, doubt that the operation will in the which is regularly stripped off to be course of the next fifty years become made up into ropes, nets for fishing, obsolete in civilized countries. Small-trapping and native clothing, speedily pox is no longer the standing menace grows again. It dies from a very pe-to beauty that it once was, while it is culiar disease—a softening of its woody scarcely taken into account as a pos- structure-and it falls by its own weight sible danger of life by ordinary people. Typhoid fever still claims many victims, though it is being gradually driven off the field by an enlightened hygiene; typhus is almost unknown except in the lowest and most squalid haunts of poverty. Madness is squalid haunts of poverty. now treated as a bodily disease, not as a American Agriculturist.

curse of God or spite of the devil, the result being a large proportion of recoveries, and infinitely less suffering among the incurable. A like improvement is seen in other branches of the medical art. The loathsome compounds -invented, one might suppose, by a council of ghouls and scavengerswhich used to be ordered, no longer vex the palates or upheave the stomachs of unfortunate patients; the active principle of the most important remedies has been separated, so that the agent can be administered in a purer and more efficient form, while the physiological action of the drug

therapeutic value. Less physic is given, "Stranger, I've had experience with but it is prescribed with a clearer pursummer boarders, and I wouldn't take pose. Better still, more attention is one into the house to-day fur forty dol- paid to diet and the hygienic surroundings of the patient, and above all, settled in our house airly in the spring, aiding her with a zeal that is not ac-One day when I come in from work Lu- cording to knowledge. The truth has at last been borne in on the medical mind that many diseases run a certain -Iv'e got the brightest idea you ever definite course on which no medicine heard of. Let's take a few summer has any effect for good, though it may have for evil, and that accordingly a "Flies and lasses, but who be they?' policy of masterly inactivity is the wisest in such cases. The physical "I don't know yet. We'll fix up our changes wrought by disease and the two spare rooms and advertise in the morbid process which give rise to them city papers to accommodate a few sum- are now to a certain extent accurately mer boarders. We can make erough known, and the field of inquiry prommoney in three months to buy that ten- ises to be increasingly fruitful of solid result. Some scattered "But we haint got nuthin' to feed rays of light, too, are beginning to pierce the shroud of darkness " Indeed, we have. Them city folks which formerly made the origin of diswho stuffs their stomachs on the rich- case a more impenetrable mystery than eggs, oat-meal, rhubarb pie and old- of medicine, and its practical imporfits over our old table cloths, cracked cause clearly known, the effect can ofdishes and plain furniture. They'll ten be removed, or, better still, prethose fell scourges, consumption and "I hung off fur awhile, but Luc'nda is cancer, may in course of time be a great prevailer, and she finally pre- stamped out. One disease after anothvailed on me to give my consent. When- er is traced to the action of organisms ever I got a spare hour I helped her infinitesimal in size, but having an altoggle up the furniture. I had to nail most inconceivable power of self-multiup bedsteads, put extra legs to the plication. From leprosy to a cold in

WORTH KNOWING.

How to Cure Many of the Minor Ills That Flesh Is Heir to.

For burns, Dr. Mosley declares that balsam of copaiba is an application much preferable to bicarbonate of soda or other remedies which have been ad-

To apply a mustard plaster so as not to blister the skin, mix the mustard said Mary, quite promptly. "Because," which could be heard a mile away. I with the white of an egg instead of wawhich could be heard a mile away. I with the white of an egg instead of was said Charley, "you are so changeable, drawed up a wagon load of limbs and ter. The plaster will draw thoroughly you know." "Very good," said Mary, branches, bought five pounds of nails without blistering the most delicate

For a cough, boil together a half cup We put it in what Lucinda called the of molasses and butter the size of a Queen Anna room, and then everything hickory nut; squeeze into this the juice was ready for boarders. We advertised of one lemon. This is a simple and effi-

young, solemn-faced chap, who looked poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handas if he hadn't two days to live, came ful of quick lime, dissolve in water, let paddling up the dusty road in search of it stand half an hour, then paint the summer board, and Lucinda took him poisoned parts with it. Three or four in. He looked at the rooms, and we applications, it is said, will cure the

Orleans molasses and two-shillin tea facial nerves, may often be relieved by and sprinkling it with strong vinegar. "I forgit what Lucinda was to charge This should be laid on the face like a that chap a week, with the privilege of poultice, and will often be followed by a

lars. He sot around fur a spell in the in three ounces of boiling water, and then he retired to the Queen Anna equal quantity of water, and applied daily with a soft brush, will preserve the teeth, extirpate all tartarous

teeth pearly white. One who has tried it communicates the following about curing sore throats: had charmed him. He was dead cents' worth of potash. When any soreness appears in the throat put the died afore he could git up. The cor- and with it gargle the throat thoroughpockets, and I buried him at my own is a simple, cheap and sure remedy. -

THE BAOBAB TREE.

Its Branches Forming a Miniature Forest to a Distance of a Hundred Feet.

We read wonderful stories of the im-

mense trees one sees in California, but parts of Western Africa. It is not distinguished for its extraordinary height, which rarely reaches over one hundred feet, but it is the most imposing and is said, are over one hundred feet in There is still, no doubt, a vast amount circumference, rising like a dwarf

wounds and mutilations, and has also edy in putrid fevers and other diseases. measures which involve neither pain nor the term of life of some specimens. It PITH AND POINT.

-You can whip any thing out of a child but badness, or whip anything into it but goodness. - Lynn Union.

-"The rambling old farm-house" i not confined to the East since the West began to enjoy a monopoly of evclones. -N Y. Independent.

-Picture dealer-Please take care, sir!-your coat-tails don't-ah-by chance-sweep against my "Old Masters!" Amateur—'Ob—less my soul! What, ain't they dry yet?-Punch.

-"Pa, who was Horace Greeley?" "He was an editor, Bertie." "Pa, did he used to write the base-ball reports?' "No, Bertie, I believe not." "Humph! He couldn't have been much of an editor, then."-Tid-Bits.

-A lady was once lamenting the illluck which attended her affairs, when a friend, wishing to console her, bade her, "look upon the bright side." "Oh." she signed, "there seems to be no bright s de. "Then polish up the dark one," was the qu'ck reply.-Brooklyn Union. -Nervous old lady (on seventh floor

of hotel)-"Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?" Porter-"Yis, mum; he has the place inshoored for twice wot it's worth,"-N. Y. Times. -Grandpa-Tell me, Ethel, why de you have six buttons on your gloves! Ethel-Yes, grandpa, dear, I will tell

you. The reason is, if I had seven buttons or five they would not match the six buttonholes.—N. Y. Sun. -It is said that there are 10,000 famil'es in Chicago without a copy of the Bible. The number without a copy of a paper containing the latest base-ball news is much less, so the suffering is not as great as might be supposed.—Norris-

town Herald. -A Philadelphia firm advertises a soap that will wipe out the National subscriber's conscience.—Lynn Union.

-Deacon Skuller-Good mawain, there, for the road was so heavy. parson: I'se been 'pinted a committee Mr. Brown loaded his wagon, and for to find out when't would be 'venient started back; but a tremendous fall of for de bredren en sisters ter gib you a snow came and blinded him and 'sprise party. Parson Holdback-'Bont blocked his way. The storm continued fohty yeahs from no', Brudder Skuller, several days. The forlorn man stagbout dat time for me ter revamp from colder and colder. He began to be de las' one. - Judge.

-If the Canadians won't permit our fishermen to buy bait in their ports, why don't the latter dig enough worms before starting out on a tishing expedition? We know how difficult it is to for him, they found him frozen stiff find a worm when it is wanted for fishbait, but if our American fishermen will circulate around among men who are digging garden they will find enough bait to last them all summer. - Norristown Herald.

-"Mary," said he, gazing into her bright eyes, "can you tell me why you are like the weather?" "I give it up," "but can you tell me Charley, way you are not like the weather?" Charley having failed to guess, she added: "Be cause the paper here says the weather is going to clear off." Charley looked serious and began searching for his hat -Brooklyn Eagle.

HOW TO EAT FRUITS.

Precautions to Be Observed by Adults and

Children. Fruit may be taken with a meal or on they were hungry indeed. They an empty stomach. In the former case thought they would go out and try to it promotes digestion by its gently irri- find papa. They were not very warmfor supper, and there was no doubt of wringing a soft towel out of cold water, tating effect on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. If an aperient effect be desired it had better Following is an excellent wash for fast or between meals. A succulent and came. Shep hugged as close to them trees, but it wasn't fur from eight dol- the teeth: Dissolve two ounces of borax | pleasantly acid variety is best for both as he could. There were wild animals evenin' to 'hear the lowin' of the kine, before it is cold add one tablespoonful | The quantity of fruit which should be and devoured the helpless babies, only whatever that is, and to commune with of spirits of camphor and bottle for use. taken depends on the kind. If it belong for Shep. He was as brave as a lion tired natur,' whatever that may be, and A tablespoonful of this, mixed with an to the bland nutritious class, a healthy and faithful as a father. Worn out at person may now and then partake of it | last when darkness came, they huddled as freely as any other wholesome food. down against Shep's warm coat and But he will gain most benefit if he take lay there. It is the greatest wonder alive no more. He didn't come down adhesion, arrest decay, and make the only a little, and take it regularly. The they did not die with the cold; but same may be said of the invalid with whom fruit agrees.

Cooking removes much of the acidity of the kine and the bellerin' of the oxen | One ounce of camphorated oil and five from crude fruit, and renders it lighter | morning came! They had no hope and as well as more palatable, So treated, no refuge but Shep. They hugged him, it is productive of good and no harm. he had sot down in that rustic cheer and potash in a half tumbler full of water, But it is a fundamental principle that they could shout no longer, but nobody whatever fruit is eaten uncooked must came. At last, the younger brother oner said the cause of his death was too ly; then rub the neck thoroughly with be fully ripe and not over-ripe. This said: the camphorated oil at night before go- may sound trite, and, indeed, the prining to bed, and also pin around the ciple is commonly admitted; but not, it "Yes. He hadn't a penny in his throat a strip of woolen flannel. This would seem, by all, for we still find people, and not a few, who will themselves | brother, though he was only six years deliberately take, and worse, will give old. He took his own coat off, all the to their children green gooseberries, green apples, etc., the very harshness of which, apart from their acid pungency, poured in torrents, and Tommy had suggest the untitness for digestion. nothing upon his shoulders but a cot-Such people use as food an acid, ton shirt; but he bore it all, and pulled irritant poison, whose necessary ac the coat close about his baby brother. tion is to cause excessive intesyou old sinner! Can't you see a they sink into insignificance beside the tinal secretion, with more or less of in- fellow would have frozen to death but flammation. Hence arises diarrhea. for this. So at last the neighbors On the other hand, fruit which is over- found them out at noon Monday, cudripe, in which fermentation has begun, is a frequent cause of this disorder and equally to be avoided, and perhaps also more, and both the children would more difficult to avoid because the insidious beginning of decay is not easily

recognized. It should never be forgotten by any who incline to follow the season in their feeding, that the want of such precaufatherless. They will find plenty of tions as the above may produce that dysenteric form of diarrhoa, "British cholers," which is occasionally as rapidly fatal as the more dreaded Asiatic the heroes of the world.—N. W. Chris-

HE WAS LONESOME.

Mad Flight of the Only Man in Dakota Without a Title. "Gimme a ticket! Gimme a ticket!" shouted a wild-looking man, rushing

into the railroad depot in a leading Da-"Where to, please?" asked the polita ticket agent.

"I don't care, anywhere, anywhere to somewhere quicker'n lightnin'!" "How would one to Chicago-

over a baby carriage as he clutched the factories are not fond of candy-rarely ing that the gas in the lower regions rail of the last car, as it went past the platform, and swung himself on. The astonished ticket-seller looked through his window and said: "Colonel, who was that fellow and

what was the matter of him?" "Blanked if I know, Major. Are you acquainted with him, General?" turning to anyther man.

How is it with you, Judge?" he added, addressing a man by the door.

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

THEORY.

The theoretic turtle started out to see the He came to a stop at a liberty-pole in the middle of the road.

Now how, in the name of the sporting whale," the indignant turtle cried,
"Can I climb this perpendicular cliff, and
get on the other side? If I only could make a big balloon, I'd

lightly over it fly;
Or a very long ladder might reach the top,
though it does look fearfully high. If a beaver were in my place, he'd gnaw a passage through with his teeth;
I can't do that, but I can dig a tunnel and

He was digging his tunnel, with might and main, when a dog looked down at the The easiest way, my friend," said he, "is

> -A. R. Wells, in St. Nicholas. A BOY HERO.

What Tommy Brown Did to Protect His Little Brother.

He was only six years old, little Tommy Brown. His father was a have been powdered with starch, and pioneer out in Oregon. (Look on the map, as always, and find Oregon, if Mr. Bowker says: you don't know where it is.) Pioneers have discomforts and privations that the people in older settlements do not dream of. They are often twenty miles away from any store. If any thing has happened that they have not laid in a supply of meat, flour and meal, and these things give out at home, it becomes a very serious business. If the roads are snowed up, or if the mud is so deep as to make them impassable. there is a chance that the pioneer's family may go hungry; they may even starve. Provisions had given out in the family of Mr. Brown. There had been a deep, soft snow, so the roads debt. This age is one of miraculous were very bad indeed; but food must achievement. Pretty soon, some one be had, or his babies would have nothwill be advertising a soap that will ing to eat. So the father started with wash out the stains on a non-paying his wagon to the store, twenty miles away. He was a long time getting

bout folty yeahs, chile. It will tek gered on as best he could, but it grew chilled through. Nobody knew what finally happened to him in those awful hours, or what he thought about. For he never came home. When the storm cleared away, and people went to look and dead in the road. His wife was dead, and his children had been left at home alone to wait till he came back with the provisions. What had become of them, poor babies? It had not been so very cold when he left home, and nobody thought any thing would happen. There were two children, Tommy and a younger brother, only four years old. Their father would ave hardly dared to leave them, except that he had a beautiful and faithfut shepherd dog. This noble animal was used to taking care of the children just as if they had been two lambs. His name was "Shep." He watched and guarded them at play during the hours when their papa was obliged to leave them alone.

The little creatures and the faithful dog waited all day for Mr. Brown to come back. They went to bed, and to sleep, and still the father was not there next morning. They began to get hungry as the day wore on; but another night passed, and the next morning ly dressed, but out they went. They wandered into the woods, Shep after them. It was Sunday morning when they left their cabin. They waiked and be taken in the morning before break- walked, and cried bitterly; but no papa these purposes, while it is also a food. in the woods that would have attacked they did not. Toward morning it became warmer and began to rain. How the poor things suffered when and cried together. They called till

"Tommy, O Tommy, I'm freezing to death!" Then what do you think this brave, tender big brother did?-big warm garment he had, and wrapped it around the younger child. The rain There is not the least doubt the little dled down close together-Tommy, the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Wells Fired by. small brother, and Shep. A few hours have been dead. But how much the kind-hearted people made over them, when they did discover them! There was hardly any thing good enough for those two whom the storm had left friends now. But Tommy Brown is the bravest, noblest little lad I have tian Advocate.

CANDY-MAKING.

Facts of Interest to Our Young Readers Concerning This Vast Industry. How many of the boys and girls who read the Christian Union know or even think what a vast industry candymaking is in this country? An article recently published in Harper's Monthly, written by Mr. R. R. Bowker, tells storm came up, the atmosphere became us many interesting facts.

In 1880 there were in the United ing freely. The workmen anticipated States 13,692 confectioners. In New ret out of the territory! Gimme one York City alone there are at the present time several large factories where distance when a flash of lightning ighundreds of boys and girls as well as nited the gas in the atmosphere over "Too late-don't want one!" and he men and women are employed. It is the well; flames instantly communitore madly out of the door and knocked said that people employed in candy cated to the well itself, the result betaste it after the first few days.

Stick candy is made by boiling down, terrific flame to a height of two hunwith water, letter A sugar. Cream of tartar is added to prevent crystallization. When it has reached the proper consistency it is kneaded like bread on a marble table, when the flavoring and the coloring matter are added. It is then "pulled," as you have frequently seen molasses candy when passing a confectioner's window. After it has been thoroughly worked and drawn into long sticks of the proper thickdon't blame him for wanting to go. He ness, it is cut off by large shears into amount of property lost in consequence is the only man in the Territory with- the length of the penny sticks which of them is immanded. France's John out a title!"-Estelline (D. T.) Bell, you buy

Mr. Bowker in his article tells a

"Lozenges are rolled out like pie crust, sometimes printed in carmine with a hand-stamp, and then cut out with dies. 'Sugar-piums' and sugared almonds are made in a stamp, and then cut out with stamp, and then cut plums' and sugared almonds are made in a very interesting way, by throwing the nut, seed, or other nucleus with boiling sugar integreat copper pans, which are shaken by hand or revolved by machinery over a hot fire. Rolled over and over in the moist sugar, the plums soon begin to grow, and are 'polished off' by each other, while, above, steam-worked fans carry off the dry dust. Gum-drops are made of gum-arabic and sugar, boiled and mixed, seven or eight hundred pounds at a time, in huge copper steam-kettles, whence the mixture is taken out into smaller kettles to be flavored and colored. The cheap gum-drops and 'marsh-mallows' are now made chiefly from glucose."

Glucose is made from starch, and is much cheaper than sugar, but is not nearly so sweet. If you should eat a piece of pure sugar candy, and then candy made principally of glucose, you would readily detect the difference.

Glucose enters largely into the manufacture of marsh-mallows, and terra alba into cheap lozenges. Plaster-of-Paris molds are used to form the cream candies having various devices and shapes. The sugar cream is poured, while hot, into the little molds that are then placed in a very hot room to

Mr. Bowker says:

"Cream or soft candles are made in a simple way, from sugar mixed with cream of tartar to prevent crystallizing. To give them their fancy forms, a dat tray is filled with starch, which is pressed into molds by a series of plaster-of-Paris models—a drop, hand, face, berry, or what it may be—arranged on a long stick. Into these starch molds the hot cream is poured, and then allowed to dry. Some stick. Into these starch molds the not cream
is poured, and then allowed to dry. Some
fuctories have as much as fifty thousand
pounds of starch in this use. The dryingroom is kept at a high temperature, in which
the 'creams' soon become dry and solid. They
are then separated from the starch by huge
sieves. If they are to be glossed, they are
placed in huge tin pans and a cold solution of
sugar poured over them to stand over night. sugar poured over them to stand over night sugar poured over them to stand over hight.

In the morning the ice of sucar on top is broken, and the 'creams' are found coated with fine crystals. The liqueur drops are a very eurious product. The sirup is mixed with brandy or flavored water, and is poured into the starch molds. As it cools at the top and or the mold the arrestals make a conand on the mold, the crystals make a continuous case, imprisoning the liquor within.

If you have a favorite candy store, you would better test a part of your next purchase for terra alba, a white clay that will not dissolve in water and is very injurious if taken into the stomach. Colored candies are sometimes poisonous, and green and blue candies should be avoided. There are safe vegetable coloring matters-burnt sugar for brown, saffron for yellow, cochineal for red. These are not as cheap as the mineral colors that are used by many manufacturers.

Boys and girls who wish to make strong, active men and women eat sparingly of candy. It is bad for the teeth, and, if eaten shortly before meals, destroys the appetite for nourishing foods. - Christian Union.

PRETTY APRONS.

The Many Different Ways in Which They May Be Made. Those of scrim or congress canvas are very pretty. They can be made of any size to suit the taste of the wearer. Put a broad hem, all around the four sides. Draw threads across the bottom, one space or several. If one broad space is made fill it in with narrow ribbons woven in and out in a sort of basket work. If several narrow spaces are preferred, use ribbon to run in the width of the spaces. Should the striped scrim be used, it can be trimmed in various pretty ways. Ribbons can be run in the open-work part of the stripe, and them along each side, crazy stitches may be put in with bright-hued silks. The ribbon to tie it with is drawn through the hem at the top. Pongee aprons are made which are much liked. A very tasteful one has a broad hem all around, and a cluster of tucks above the hem across the bottom. In the lower corners, above the

hem, etch some design of flowers in scarlet or cardinal, which colors wash well. Draw scarlet ribbon through the hem at the top to tie it with. This can be taken out before it is sent to the laundry. Another most convenient apron is made of pongee to be worn by one who is sewing or knitting. Get a yard of material, make a hem an inch and a half wide upon the four sides. Turn it down across the bottom in the opposite way from the sides and top. Then turn the bottom up a quarter of a yard, stitch the sides tight, and then put the three rows of stitching perpendicularly at equal distances from each other and from the edges. These will divide it into compartments into which can be dropped thread, scissors, etc. when working. A little design etched upon the center of each of these will add much to the beauty of the apron. Linen can be made up in the same way. A finish of torchon lace across the top of the turned up piece, when linen is used, is very pretty. Swiss aprons, etched and tied with bright ribbons, are very dainty for home wear. White linen, with a hem all around, and then strips of scarlet or blue stitched above, are very handsome. These strips may be made one wide or one or two narrow ones each side, or a number of narrow ones. - N.

E. Farmer. THRILLING SIGHTS.

Flashes of Lightning.

The burning of natural gas wells in. Pennsylvania are sights as thrilling to the beholder as they are dangerous to adjacent property. Recently one of, these wells took fire, and a volume of flame shot up into the air for several hundred feet with a velocity that was. astounding, showing that the pressure of gas from beneath was something beyond comprehension. This well burned for a long time in spite of all efforts to shut off the flame. It was finally done by means of a huge extinguisher. which was advanced slowly to the mouth of the well and then raised vertically, thus shutting off the air and smothering the flame.

A few days since, one of these wells

was set on fire in a very curious manner. The workmen had drilled, down until gas in small quantities was found to arise through the boring. A sudden thick and prevented the gas from ristrouble, and hastily departed from the well. They had scarcely got to a safe